

The Salt Lake Tribune.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1904.

12 PAGES.—FIVE CENTS.

WATERS OF THE YELLOW SEA RUN RED WITH BLOOD OF JAP AND RUSS

Japanese Forces Attack Russian Stronghold In Manchuria On Land and Sea and a Terrific Engagement Follows—Several of the Japanese Warships Damaged and Many of the Crews Fall Under a Raking Fire From the Russian Guns—Fleet of the Czar Suffered Heavily.

Japanese Ships, in Maneuvering for Position, Caught Between Shore Batteries at Port Arthur and the Russian Fleet, and Under a Double Fire—Russians Dismantling Taller Buildings at Port Arthur in Anticipation of Bombardment.

Feb. 11.—Another sea battle has been fought between the Japanese and Russian fleets off Port Arthur.

The battle, according to the dispatches, occurred Wednesday afternoon, and was an attempt by the Japanese to storm Port Arthur.

Heavy loss of life occurred on the Japanese ships, one dispatch stating that Japanese were killed and 150 wounded. Nothing is said of casualties on Russian vessels.

Idea of the magnitude of the battle is given by a statement that the Russian fleet had been destroyed and six Japanese vessels damaged.

First intimation that there had been another sea fight came late this morning in a dispatch from Tokyo, and indicates that the engagement was a serious one.

A telegram was from Reuter Telegram company, dated at Tokio 7:10 yesterday. It reads: "An unofficial report is current here that the Russian fleet has been destroyed, four battleships and three cruisers being sunk, and two Japanese warships were damaged in an engagement yesterday at Port Arthur."

The Japanese met disaster by getting between the Russians and the entrance of the harbor before the fight commenced."

RUSSIAN SHIPS FALL BEFORE FIRE OF THE RUSSIANS.

Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Nagasaki says:

There has been a renewed attack on Port Arthur. The Japanese captured Russian ships and chased others.

They have been disturbances at Port Arthur in which a number of Japanese ships were killed or imprisoned.

Chinese mob has destroyed the telegraph line around Newchwang."

It was followed in a short time by a dispatch from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company saying that the naval headquarters there announces that in a fight at Port Arthur six Japanese ships were damaged and fifty Japanese were killed and 150 wounded.

Under today's date, came a dispatch saying that a correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung at Yokohama says the greater number of the Russian warships at Port Arthur have already been disabled, and that seven Japanese warships have been sent home for repairs.

Special says: "The Journal Desbats, in a special from St. Petersburg, announces that a bombardment of Port Arthur occurred the day before yesterday, and says that the Japanese fleet withdrew after suffering losses. Today, it is added, all is quiet off Port Arthur."

St. James Gazette correspondent at Chefoo cables that, in anticipation of the enemy's fleet, the Russians at Port Arthur are adopting defensive measures. Workmen and troops are taking down high brick buildings at Port Arthur have already been disabled, and that seven Japanese warships have been sent home for repairs.

Dispatch from Shanghai, dated February 12th, 2 a. m., a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The bombardment of Port Arthur continues. Russian cruisers have been sunk. The Russian bank building has been destroyed."

HUNDRED WENT DOWN WITH THE VARIAG

Tokyo, Feb. 12.—About 200 of the Variag's crew lost their lives when the ship was destroyed Monday by the Japanese off Chemulpo, according to a dispatch from Tokyo. The crew of the Russian cruiser numbered 200, but lost their lives under fire, but a large number were drowned in the ship's escape.

They loyally aided their officers, and, it is said, not one of the latter was injured in getting ashore.

They swam not to the shore, but to the foreign men-of-war in the harbor, and were rescued by the British, French and Italian cruisers. Besides the French cruiser, the Italian cruiser Elba and the British cruiser Talbot, reached the harbor. One hundred and fifty, many of them wounded, reached the Egyptian Bridge. The British Admiral in command of the station, has ordered that the wounded Russians shall not be handed over to the Japanese, but to be cared for by the British.

ALEXIEFF TELLS CZAR OF DISASTER.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—The Czar received a telegram from Viceroy of Manchuria describing the damage done to the Russian fleet during the bombardment by the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur.

The Russian fleet, including the battleships and cruisers, were damaged and many of the crews were killed and wounded.

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THE EAST SIDE OF THE STRAIT OF CORIA

MIGHTY ARMY OF JAPS IN CAMP NEAR SEOUL

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Foreign office received a dispatch this morning, dated yesterday, reporting that 5000 Japanese troops are encamped near Seoul, Korea, some of which have entered the town. It is added that quiet prevails there.

A correspondent of the Standard at Tokio sends in this morning an entirely new account of the Port Arthur encounter. He says Admiral Togo's fleet arrived on Monday night and found the Russian squadron drawn up in battle formation outside the harbor and under the shadow of the forts, the destroyers being spread out in front over a distance of five miles. Admiral Togo decided on a night attack, and opened fire at 11 o'clock. While the cannonade was hottest a number of Japanese torpedo boats crept along close in shore at the foot of the cliff and succeeded in the darkness in getting between the Russian ships and the land. Here they lay unnoticed until the Russians began to give way before the Japanese fire and sought to re-enter the harbor. The Japanese torpedo boats then opened fire at comparatively close range and sank two battleships and one cruiser close to the entrance of the harbor. The effect of this coup was the retreat of the remainder of the squadron into the harbor. All was safe on board the Japanese ships at noon of Tuesday, the correspondent concludes, and the engagement was then still in progress.

FORESTALLING WAR BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE

London, Feb. 11.—At Lloyd's today 20 per cent was paid to insure against the risk of war between France and Great Britain within six months. Yesterday the rate was 20 per cent.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha announces that the Inaba Maru arrived safely at Hongkong today.

AMERICAN NAVAL CHIEF DISCUSSES FIRST BATTLE

New York, Feb. 11.—"About all that can be said now is that, while the Japanese have won the first battle, it does not settle anything," remarked Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, in discussing the usefulness of the torpedo-boat in warfare, as shown by the news from Port Arthur.

"There is no absolute defense against attacks of the torpedo-boat. Great vigilance—in fact, a constant state of siege, the use of torpedo settings and other appliances—may minimize the danger to a fleet, but it has always to expect that unexpected lunge that it has no parry for."

As to the engagements off Port Arthur, they do not settle anything. Neither, in the light of my present information, has been sufficiently damaged to venture the statement that it has been weakened."

RUSSIAN CAPTAIN BLEW UP HIS SHIP

London, Feb. 11.—The Reuter Telegram company's correspondent at Tokio, in a dispatch, timed 9:15 p. m. yesterday, says:

"Details of the Chemulpo engagement received here say the captain of the Russian ship, the Variag, blew up his ship."

(Continued on Page 2.)

WAR IN BULGARIA APPEARS INEVITABLE.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—The Politische Correspondenz, a semi-official newspaper, today published a communication from Constantinople saying that in Turkish Government circles the conviction obtains that the present situation in the far East renders war in Bulgaria inevitable.

In view of this conviction of affairs it is considered unnecessary that the Porte should burden itself with the serious obligations involved in carrying out the principal measures of the reform plans for Macedonia.

Commenting on this statement, the Politische Correspondenz says the fact that such an opinion prevails merits the most earnest attention of the interested powers.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Sofia, Bulgaria, quotes a Government organ as saying, in the course of an article on the war in the far East, that Bulgaria is watching events in eastern Asia with close attention, as they may lead to important developments for Bulgaria.

FORGOT THAT HE HAD \$700,000 ON DEPOSIT

Chicago, Feb. 11.—On the ground that it might incriminate him, James S. Watson, former president of the Porter Brothers Fruit company, today, when put on the stand before Referee in Bankruptcy Wean, refused to answer questions as to how he became in possession of over \$1,000,000 which he is said to have deposited in various banks on his personal account.

Mr. Watson likewise refused to testify as to what became of the money, and could not be drawn into testifying to anything which has not already come to light.

In one instance Mr. Watson replied that he could not remember of an account of \$700,000 which he is said to have had with one of the Chicago banks.

Frederick G. Ranney, treasurer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, testified that he had no vouchers showing that the company had paid money to Watson.

Mr. Ranney was instructed to make a further quest for vouchers, and to appear at the hearing March 1st.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

ALL OVER THE COUNTRY—Machen concludes his testimony in the postal trial. York and other Pennsylvania towns submerged by the worst flood in the history of the State. Senate will vote on the Panama treaty between the 15th and 23rd of February. House passes the World's fair loan bill. Senator Hanna continues to improve. Senator Kearns discusses grazing on the forest reserves before the General Land office at Washington. Chicago man finds that his wife, killed in the Troquais Theater disaster, was buried by an impostor under a false name.

FOREIGN—Another battle between Japanese and Russian fleets before Port Arthur, in which the Russian ships are said to have been destroyed and two Japanese vessels crippled. President Roosevelt declares the neutrality of the United States. Unfounded stories of Russian victories circulated in St. Petersburg. Russians in Japan are leaving as rapidly as possible. Japanese World's Fair Commissioners congratulate the Mikado. MOUNTAIN AND COAST.—Fred A. Mo-

ORIENTAL CABLES CUT.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.—The general staff announces the receipt of a telegram from the Russian military agent in China saying that the cable from Vladivostok to Nagasaki, the telegraph line from Seoul to Masampo and the telegraph line from Seoul to Wonsan are broken. It is officially announced that Admiral Alexieff has been appointed to the supreme command of the Russian land and sea forces in the far East.



VISCOUNT KATSURA, JAPANESE PREMIER

MILLION ACRES IN UTAH WILL BE WATERED.

Three Principal Valleys to Be Made a Paradise by State Commission's Great Irrigation Scheme, Which Receives Favor in Washington.

Five Millions of Dollars to Be Expended Here by Government in Irrigation Improvements Will Increase Land Values at Least \$30,000,000—State Engineer Doremus Assured the Work Will Be Undertaken.

WORK BLOCKED OUT FOR UNCLE SAM.

First—The building of a dam from fifty to 100 feet in height to convert Strawberry valley into a reservoir having sufficient capacity to hold all the waters that can be practically diverted into it from the several branches of the Duchesne river.

Second—The excavation of a channel thirty to fifty miles long, following about the 7000-foot contour by which to intercept the said waters of the Duchesne river and convey them into the Strawberry valley storage reservoir.

Third—The construction of a tunnel about three and one-half miles long through the crest of the Wasatch mountains, by which the water stored in the Strawberry reservoir may be released and discharged into the head waters of the Spanish Fork river and conveyed with the water of said river into Utah valley.

Fourth—The construction of a distributing channel on about the 4500-foot contour from near the mouth of Spanish Fork canyon in a general south-westerly direction to or near the town of Goshen, and a similar channel from near the mouth of Spanish Fork canyon on about the 4500-foot contour in a general northerly direction to some suitable point in Salt Lake valley; also a branch from said channel crossing the Jordan river at a point at or near the Jordan Narrows, for conducting the water onto the high lands west of the Jordan river.

Fifth—The construction of such channels, embankments, dams, etc., as may be necessary to convert Bear lake into a reservoir for all the surplus waters of Bear river and its tributaries, including the local streams of Bear Lake valley, and for subsequently releasing such stored water into the channel of Bear river.

Sixth—The erection of one or more dams of about 100 feet in height, for the purpose of impounding the flood and winter waters of the Blackfoot branch of the Snake river, in the several basins or valleys at or about an elevation of 600 feet above the sea.

Seventh—The excavation of a channel twelve or fifteen miles in length in which to conduct the stored water of the Blackfoot over the divide and into the channel of Bear river at a point near Soda Springs, in the State of Idaho.

Eighth—The construction of a channel to divert the commingled water of Blackfoot and Bear rivers and conduct them on or about the 4500-foot contour along the west side of Cache valley for a distance of twenty to thirty miles, with a possible extension to Malad and Blue creek in Salt Lake valley.

WILL DIVERT BEAR RIVER.

Ninth—The construction of a canal to divert water from Bear river at a point in the canyon through which said river runs in passing from Cache valley into Salt Lake valley and extending in a general southerly direction along the base of the Wasatch mountains on or about the 4500-foot contour to a connection in Salt Lake valley with the similar channel heretofore described as extending northward from the mouth of Spanish Fork canyon.

Tenth—The construction by either the Government or the water-users of such dams on the Ogden, Weber and Provo rivers and on all of the smaller local streams as may be necessary to conserve and regulate the waters of each, together with such channels as may be needed to properly distribute the same.

Eleventh—The execution of such work as may be needed for conserving and utilizing the waters of Utah lake, according to the plans already partially developed.

LUCIN CUT-OFF AS A DAM.

Twelfth—The utilization of the embankment of the Lucin cut-off of the Southern Pacific railroad as a dam to restrict the area of the Great Salt Lake to that portion lying south of the cut-off, thus reducing the loss of water through evaporation and insuring the permanency of the lake, but on a smaller scale; regulation of the reduced lake to be effected by means of sluice gates placed in the embankment and through which any excess of water may be discharged into the abandoned portion of the lake bed. While included in the general plan, it is not expected that this will be made part of the reclamation works, but is suggested as incidental thereto.

State Engineer A. F. Doremus returned yesterday from Washington, bringing with him in a small grip the biggest thing for Utah that has ever happened. It was an outline of the Utah Arid Land Reclamation Fund commission's mammoth irrigation scheme, by which it is proposed to provide 1,000,000 acres of fertile lands in the Great Salt Lake, Utah lake and Cache valleys with an abundant supply of water, and which scheme has been practically approved by the reclamation department in Washington. The only proviso remaining to be settled is that the tests of actual surveys and measurements of the proposed water supplies shall prove the practicability of the project, and there is hardly a doubt entertained by either State Engineer Doremus or the Government engineers who have examined it that the scheme is entirely practicable. As has been before set forth in these columns, this greater Utah irrigation scheme will in no way interfere with the Utah lake reservoir project, the preliminary work for which has already been accomplished by the Government, but, on the other hand, the latter will become a part of the greater one and will be measurably strengthened by it. Also, it may be stated, the Utah lake project may be carried forward successfully with or without reference to the greater scheme.

WELL RECEIVED EAST.

Engineer Doremus is positively jubilant over the reception given the Utah commission's scheme by the department in Washington. "We met no

opposition from any quarter," he said yesterday. "But, on the other hand, found everyone enthusiastic over our plans. Director Wolcott of the geological survey was especially so. 'Why,' said he, after he had looked at our drawings, 'it will make those three valleys a paradise.' Chief Engineer Newell took up our scheme with equal interest, and when he presented it to fifteen consulting engineers in a body they were with us to a man. The officials all said that it was the most comprehensive scheme that had been presented to them since the Government took up the work of reclaiming arid lands. They heartily approved of the way Utah had gone into the matter of securing the aid it needed from the Government in this connection, and they had kind words for the work of our commission."

UTAH AHEAD OF OTHER STATES.

"Other States, they said, had either come to the department with little isolated projects in widely separated districts or had simply asked the department to look up some irrigation scheme for them, with no ideas of their own as to what was needed or what could be done. Utah, on the other hand, had come to them with well-prepared drawings of the most comprehensive scheme they had seen, showing the exact situation, the sources from which water could be obtained and the work required to utilize it to the best advantage. The scheme was attractive to them because, first, it would cover so many acres of land; second, the general character of the land is so uniformly good; third, so many settlers, already well established except for the need of water, will be most measurably benefited; fourth, the Government takes practically no risk of

(Continued on Page 10)

NEW STORIES OF THE FIRST BATTLE.

Feb. 12.—Statements of all concerning the Port Arthur fight reached here this morning. According to the Chefoo correspondent of

the Daily Mail, the lack of preparation on the part of the Russians at Port Arthur was due to the fact that all the naval and military officers were attend-

ing a circus performance at Port Arthur, which did not terminate until early Tuesday morning.

According to the correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald at Chefoo the Japanese torpedo boats succeeded in entering the outer harbor by a ruse; they used the Russian flashlight signals. This correspondent adds that three Japanese torpedo boats were sunk with great loss of life.

A correspondent of the Standard at Tokio sends in this morning an entirely new account of the Port Arthur encounter. He says Admiral Togo's fleet arrived on Monday night and found the Russian squadron drawn up in battle formation outside the harbor and under the shadow of the forts, the destroyers being spread out in front over a distance of five miles. Admiral Togo decided on a night attack, and opened fire at 11 o'clock. While the cannonade was hottest a number of Japanese torpedo boats crept along close in shore at the foot of the cliff and succeeded in the darkness in getting between the Russian ships and the land. Here they lay unnoticed until the Russians began to give way before the Japanese fire and sought to re-enter the harbor. The Japanese torpedo boats then opened fire at comparatively close range and sank two battleships and one cruiser close to the entrance of the harbor. The effect of this coup was the retreat of the remainder of the squadron into the harbor. All was safe on board the Japanese ships at noon of Tuesday, the correspondent concludes, and the engagement was then still in progress.

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